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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 19 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Summit meeting of the Authority of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, held in Kampala, Uganda, on 5 and 6 November 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 43 and 91 (a).

(Signed) Perezi K. KAMUNANWIRE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final Communiqué dated 6 November 1993 of the Twelfth Meeting of the Authority of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, held in Kampala, Uganda

PART ONE

1. The Twelfth Meeting of the Authority of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States was held in Kampala, Uganda, on 5 and 6 November 1993.

2. The Summit was attended by the following Heads of State and Government:

(a) His Excellency President Isaias Afweki of Eritrea;

(b) His Excellency President Meles Zanawi of Ethiopia;

(c) His Excellency President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi of Kenya;

(d) His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique;

(e) His Excellency President Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda;

(f) His Excellency President Omar Hassan Al-Bashir of the Sudan;

(g) His Excellency President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania;

(h) His Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda;

(i) His Excellency President Frederick J. T. Chiluba of Zambia;

(j) His Excellency President Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

3. Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland were represented by:

(a) The Honourable Gwanda Chakuamba, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Malawi;

(b) His Excellency Andreas M. Fakudze, Acting Prime Minister of Swaziland;

(c) The Right Honourable Selometsi Baolo, Deputy Prime Minister of Lesotho.

4. The following Plenipotentiaries represented their countries:

(a) His Excellency Dr. André Luis Brandao, Minister for Transport and Communications of Angola;

(b) His Excellency Leonidas Havyarimana, Ambassador for Burundi to Uganda;

(c) His Excellency Anona Manelo Frederic, Minister for Trade and Crafts Promotion of Madagascar;

(d) The Honourable Anil Kumar Bachoo, Minister for Trade and Shipping of Mauritius;

(e) The Honourable Hifikepunye Pohamba, Minister for Home Affairs of Namibia.

5. Also in attendance as Observers were:

(a) The Vice President of the Republic of Botswana, His Excellency Festus Gontebanya Mogae;

(b) The Honourable Ar.zulumi Bembe, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zaire;

(c) Ambassador Said Rafat, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

(d) Mr. Thomas Nkobi, Treasurer General of the African National Congress;

(e) Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President of the Inkhata Freedom Party;

(f) The Government of South Africa was represented by a Plenipotentiary.

6. The following organizations were also present at the meeting: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Community (EC), East African Development Bank (EAfDB), Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) (ITC), Kagera Basin Organization (KBO), Organization of African Unity (OAU), PTA Bank, PTA Clearing House, PTA Reinsurance Company (ZEP-RE), PTA Leather and Leather Products Institute (LLPI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the World Bank.

7. Before the formal opening of the meeting of the Authority, a minute's silence was observed in honour of the slain President Melchior Ndadaye of Burundi, six Ministers and thousands of people.

8. This historic meeting was formally opened by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda.

9. In his statement, he warmly welcomed his colleagues to Kampala, and thanked them for responding positively to his invitation to attend the historic Twelfth PTA Summit, which marked the transformation of the organization into a Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

10. He hailed the signing of the COMESA Treaty in Kampala as a great honour to the people of Uganda and a monumental victory for the people of the subregion in their quest for meaningful development and the dignity of their people. He urged the new COMESA to work harder than before to achieve the wider objectives of the new enhanced grouping, thus deepening their commitment thereto.

11. In his keynote address, entitled COMESA: A New Vision for Growth and Development, President Museveni reviewed the progress achieved by the organization during his tenure of office. He particularly regretted the deterioration of the political situation in Angola, Somalia and, more recently, in Burundi, and strongly urged all parties concerned to stop the genocide immediately and to agree on modalities for peace.

12. He considered 1993 to be an important year for PTA member States and pointed out that all the major priorities which were set by the last Summit early this year had been accomplished. This included the transformation of PTA into COMESA. He briefed the Authority on the progress of the joint PTA/South African Development Coordination (SADC) study and said the final report would be available by February 1994.

13. He welcomed the admission of Eritrea, Madagascar and Seychelles into the PTA family.

14. He concluded his statement by expressing his gratitude to the Heads of State and Government for their moral and material support during his tenure of office and urged them to face the new challenges of COMESA with their usual dedication.

15. His Excellency President Frederick J. T. Chiluba of Zambia moved a vote of thanks to President Museveni for the warm welcome extended to all the delegations and for Uganda's exemplary dedication to the cause of regional cooperation and integration. He stated that the signing of the COMESA Treaty formally marked the beginning of the process of transforming the PTA into the Common Market and progress towards its implementation.

16. The Authority unanimously elected His Excellency President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia as Chairman, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique as Vice Chairman and President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda as Rapporteur.

17. President Meles Zenawi, in his acceptance speech, expressed his gratitude to President Museveni for the excellent work done during 1993 culminating in the signing of the COMESA Treaty. He attributed that achievement to the dedication and the tireless effort of the outgoing Chairman in consolidating the gains of cooperation in the subregion. He expressed the hope that, under COMESA, member States would further deepen their cooperation efforts to ensure that the people of the subregion gained from sustainable economic growth and development.

18. He thanked his colleagues for the confidence they had placed in him at this crucial period of the transformation of PTA into the Common Market and assured the Authority that he would do his best to live up to their expectations.

19. The Heads of State of Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia also made statements highlighting the importance of COMESA to member States both individually and collectively, and they also agreed that COMESA represented a political and economic consensus to move forward.

20. The Heads of Delegation of Lesotho, Madagascar, Namibia and Swaziland also made statements on the challenges ahead for the organization.

21. Representatives of the African National Congress and the Inkhata Freedom Party also made statements.

22. The representatives of Egypt and South Africa also made statements.

23. Representatives of liberation movements also made statements.

24. The Secretary-General of PTA, Dr. Bingu Mutharika, presented his 1993 report to the Authority, in which he reviewed the implementation of activities and strategies for the future, highlighted the urgent need for an early ratification of the Treaty and proposed priority areas where the new Common Market should focus in order to consolidate its base for a meaningful take-off of its comprehensive programmes.

25. The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, and Mr. Layashi Yaker, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Representative of the European Communities and the President of the PTA Bank also made statements.

26. The Twelfth Meeting of the PTA Authority adopted the following agenda:

1. Closed session of the Heads of State and Government.

2. Opening of the Meeting:

   (a) Formal admission of new member States;

   (b) Signing of the Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA);

   (c) Keynote address by the outgoing Chairman;

   (d) Vote of thanks and election of the Bureau.

3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

4. General debate on regional economic cooperation and integration:

   (a) Report by the Secretary-General for 1993;

   (b) Consideration of the report of the Council of Ministers;

   (c) Statements by the Heads of State and Government of member States;

(d) Statements by the leaders of the liberation movements of South Africa;

(e) Statements by the executive heads of international organizations.

5. Second closed session of the Heads of State and Government.

6. Any other business.

7. Closing ceremony:

(a) Date and venue of the next Summit of the Authority;

(b) Final communiqué;

(c) Closure of the Meeting.

PART TWO

Decisions and consensus

Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

27. The Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was signed on 5 November 1993 by Heads of State and Government including Plenipotentiaries from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The Treaty is open for signature for the following member States, most of which were not represented at the meeting: Angola, Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Seychelles, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

The year 1993 under review

Sectoral programmes

28. The Twelfth Meeting of the Authority considered the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Council of Ministers relating to Sectoral Programmes, namely, Customs and Trade; Monetary and Financial Cooperation; Transport, Communications and Insurance; Industry, Energy and Environment; Agriculture; Legal Matters; as well as Administrative and Budgetary Matters, as indicated below. The report of the Council, as summarized below, was submitted by the Chairman of the Council, the Honourable Richard Kaijuka, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Uganda.

Sector of Customs and Trade

29. The Authority,

Noted with concern that, with the exception of the Sudan, no member State had published the Preferential Trade Area tariffs by applying single reduction rates for all products produced and traded within the subregion, and urged all member States, except those which have derogation, to publish the PTA tariffs as agreed at the Eleventh Summit in January 1993 without further delay;

Noted with satisfaction that some member States had liberalized their import licensing and foreign exchange allocation and that most of the member States had embarked on liberalizing import licensing and foreign exchange allocation, as well as dismantling other non-tariff barriers;

Urged that the remaining non-tariff barriers to intra-PTA trade be dismantled immediately;

Noted that a study on intra-PTA trade had revealed that trade among member States had been growing at an annual average rate of 8.8 per cent from 1985 to 1991. However, there was considerable potential for further growth in intra-PTA trade if member States implemented all measures identified by the study;

Endorsed the decision of the Council regarding measures to be taken to increase rapidly PTA trade;

Noted that the Preferential Trade Area had already removed the difficult provisions from the PTA Rules of Origin and had streamlined the rest to facilitate the expansion of intra-PTA trade and investment;

Noted progress in the implementation of the trade information network, automatic system of customs data and preparations for the Fifth Trade Fair, scheduled for August 1994 in Maputo, Mozambique.

Monetary and Financial Cooperation

30. The Authority,

Reaffirmed its commitment to the use of the Clearing House and the unit of account of the Preferential Trade Area traveller's cheques and urged monetary authorities and commercial banks to enhance cooperation by increasing the use of UAPTA traveller's cheques;

Directed the secretariat to carry out a study immediately on the factors causing the decline in the use of the Clearing House and the UAPTA traveller's cheques and to recommend strategies to reverse the declines;

Directed the PTA Bank, commercial banks and central banks to advertise widely the use of the Clearing House and the UAPTA traveller's cheques.

Transport, Communications and Insurance

31. The Authority,

Noted that a joint PTA/Southern African Transport Communications Commission study on harmonized road transit charges was under way and urged those member States that agreed to implement the PTA road transit charges of US$ 8 per 100 km for all heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) with more than three axles and articulated vehicles and US$ 3 per 100 km for HGVs up to three axles without trailer to do so immediately;

Urged Ethiopia, Mozambique and Namibia to start using the Customs Transit Declaration Document (RCTD);

Noted the programmes on transport facilitation, the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) and the development of Mpulungu port, the study on shipping services and Telecommunication Inter-connectivity Network study;

Noted the status of the implementation of the Yellow Card Scheme and endorsed the decisions of the Council of Bureaux to improve the smooth implementation of the Regional Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme;

Having noted the status of the PTA Reinsurance Company and the satisfactory progress it had achieved during the first year of its operation;

(a) Urged ZEP-RE member States to take appropriate measures to facilitate the compulsory cessions to the PTA Reinsurance Company;

(b) Decided that all member States who had signed the agreement establishing ZEP-RE should take measures to take up their share allocated to them and to pay fully their share of capital subscription without delay;

(c) Urged Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and Swaziland to sign the ZEP-RE Agreement.

Industry, Energy and Environment

32. The Authority,

Noted progress on implementation activities in the subsectors of metallurgy, engineering, chemicals, agro-based and building materials industries, as well as support programmes on standardizations and quality control, energy and environment, and industrial information;

Was concerned with regard to the implementation of the programmes of the PTA Leather and Leather Products Institute (LLPI) at the lack of support of the institute and urged all member States to pay their contributions;

Noted with appreciation the preparations towards a major investment forum for Eastern and Southern Africa to realize the potential of the private sector,

scheduled to be held in Lusaka from 17 to 21 January 1994, and urged all member States to participate fully in this event;

Noted with appreciation progress made in the implementation of the environmental plan of action;

Noted that an integrated industrial development programme had been prepared to facilitate balanced sectoral and regional industrial development.

Agricultural Sector

33. The Authority,

Noted that the preparation of a comprehensive PTA Food Security Programme was under way with the establishment of a Disaster Relief Fund as one of the major components;

Noted that a study on the harmonization of agricultural policies of PTA member States would commence in December 1993;

Noted the progress made in resource mobilization to implement programmes on livestock, fisheries, agro-industry and forestry development.

Legal Matters

34. The Authority,

Urged member States to take immediate steps to ratify the Treaty in order for it to enter into force;

Urged member States to publicize and sensitize the COMESA Treaty in their countries;

Directed the secretariat to prepare the necessary legal instruments for the various organs of COMESA;

Directed the secretariat to launch a publicity programme for the COMESA Treaty in member States and among the cooperating partners;

Noted progress on the study on PTA trade investment laws;

Directed that the Charter on Multinational Industrial Enterprises be reviewed to make it more attractive to investors.

Cooperation with Our Development Partners

35. The Authority,

Noted with satisfaction the efforts of the secretariat to mobilize donor funding to support PTA programmes,

Expressed its deep appreciation of contributions made by the International Donor Community, including the European Community, the African Development Bank, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Ford Foundation, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), towards the implementation of the PTA programmes of activities;

Appealed to the international donor community and development agencies to continue assisting the PTA and directed that a donor conference be organized in 1994;

Thanked the co-sponsors of the initiative for facilitating cross-border investments and payments in Eastern and Southern Africa and noted that funds would be made available to participating countries and regional organizations.

Administrative and Budgetary Matters

36. The Authority,

Noted progress on pledges from member States towards the construction of the headquarters of the organization, thanked the countries that had paid their pledges and appealed to those that had not yet done so to honour their pledges in good time to avoid cost escalations;

Urged member States to devise an improved mechanism for the timely payment of subscriptions.

Women in Development Programmes

37. The Authority,

Noted the establishment, in July 1993, of the Federation of National Associations of Women in Business in Eastern and Southern Africa (FEMCOM);

Recognized the important role of women in development and particularly in the private sector;

Reaffirmed its commitment to enhance the role of women in business and in development and urged the secretariat to include the gender issue in all programmes and activities of COMESA.

PTA/SADC Study

38. The Authority,

Noted the progress achieved by the Joint PTA/South African Development Coordination (SADC) Ministerial Committee towards the resolution of this issue and looked forward to receiving the final report and recommendations of the Joint Ministerial Council.

1994 Work Programme

39. The Authority,

Endorsed the 1994 work programme for PTA.

Peace and Security

40. The Authority,

Considered the question of peace and security in the region and its impact on regional economic cooperation and integration;

Recalled the decision of the Eleventh Meeting, which congratulated the people of Angola for holding free and fair elections, and strongly condemned UNITA for stubbornly being defiant in accepting the election results, as a result of which Angola was thrown back into another carnage of human life, destruction and genocide. The Authority reiterated its appeal to all countries supporting UNITA to stop such support and to refrain from perpetrating the genocide of the Angolan people and to help in instituting lasting peace in Angola;

Noted the exploratory talks held recently in Lusaka, Zambia, under the auspices of the United Nations, to which the Government of Angola and UNITA sent delegations. The meeting affirmed its support for the United Nations Secretary-General and his envoy to Angola in their efforts to resolve the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Accordos de Paz", and urged all Member States to support fully the implementation of the initiatives of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations resolutions on this matter;

Noted with appreciation the recent signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and Rwanda Patriotic Front on 4 August 1993 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania;

Thanked His Excellency President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the leaders of the region, and the Organization of African Unity for their role in reaching the Accord;

Noted with appreciation that this agreement was one of the achievements within the framework of African cooperation;

Appealed to all parties to work arduously to implement the Peace Accord for lasting peace in Rwanda and the region;

Further appealed to member States to support strongly the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to ensure the smooth implementation of the Accord;

Noted with grave concern the continuing political and military confusion in the Somalia crisis and urged the United Nations to stick to its original mandate of bringing all the warring factions of Somalia together to resolve the conflict for a lasting peace;

Noted with great appreciation the role played by His Excellency President Meles Zenawi and other PTA leaders to solve the seemingly intractable situation in Somalia and hoped that all parties in the conflict would fully cooperate to spare the people of Somalia further genocide and carnage;

Noted with grave concern the recent failed military coup d'état that took place in Burundi, which culminated in the tragic assassination of the duly and democratically elected President of Burundi, His Excellency the late Melchior Ndadaye, some of his Ministers and the loss of thousands of innocent lives;

Condemned in no uncertain terms the violation of democratic and human rights of the people of Burundi;

Called upon the army and all parties concerned to stop immediately the wanton massacres of innocent people;

Further appealed to PTA member States to use their good offices and, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, to stop this wanton destruction of human lives and to work hard and in good time to reinstate law and order in Burundi. A resolution was adopted by the Authority to this effect;

Noted with appreciation the continued efforts of President Moi, leaders of the region and the international community to find a lasting solution to the problem of Southern Sudan, and urged them to continue this effort, and further called for all factions in the conflict to quickly negotiate an end to the crisis;

Noted with appreciation the efforts taken by His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano towards securing lasting peace in Mozambique, and urged all parties in the Mozambican conflict to continue the peace process and to cooperate with the United Nations in an effort to bring about lasting peace and spare the people of that country further intolerable suffering;

Again expressed its appreciation of the efforts by a number of the region's leaders to help bring about peace in Mozambique, and reiterated its support for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and for the national reconstruction of Mozambique.

41. The Authority,

Welcomed the initiative towards the peaceful democratization process in South Africa and the process of establishing a Transitional Executive Council, a multi-party and multi-racial cabinet with genuine powers to guide the non-racial elections leading to a Government of national unity in April 1994;

Highly commended Mr. Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress and Mr. Frederick de Klerk, the State President, for reaching this important historic and political convergence and congratulated them on the Nobel Peace Prize Award.

42. The Authority,

Further applauded the decision of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to take part in the forthcoming democratic elections and hoped that the elections would be free and fair and conducted in a peaceful atmosphere without intimidation or violence;

Looked forward to welcoming a democratic South Africa into the family of nations in COMESA in the near future.

Secretary-General

43. The Authority,

Reappointed Dr. Bingu Mutharika as Secretary-General for a further term of four years from January 1995 and congratulated him.

PART THREE

The Way Forward

44. The Authority,

Agreed to concentrate on critical sectors likely to make an impact on growth, development and trade for concentrations in the initial years as clearly identified in the Trade and Development Strategy, so that each and every member State of COMESA can derive relative benefits and advantages from the Common Market. The critical areas should include the following:

(a) Greater industrialization of manufacturing in all areas for the production of quality and competitive goods;

(b) Trade development promotion and facilitation to increase intra-PTA trade;

(c) The development of cheaper and more reliable and efficient transport and communications infrastructures, especially an efficient regional railway network for the transportation of heavy and bulky goods;

(d) The development of agriculture for food security and self-sufficiency.

45. The Authority,

Directed the secretariat in this regard to organize and hold donors conferences to mobilize funds to implement some of these critical programmes.

46. The Twelfth Summit was formally closed by His Excellency President Meles Zenawi of the Republic of Ethiopia and Chairman of the Authority. In his statement, he thanked all the delegations for their participation in this historic meeting and for their contributions to the agenda of the meeting. He then reviewed the major decisions that the Summit had made and highlighted the Work Programme for 1994. President Zenawi urged member States to implement their collective decisions and programmes if the new Common Market were to attain the higher level of integration for the uplifting of her people. He finally wished all the delegations safe return to their respective countries.

47. The Authority then adopted its final communiqué as read by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Honourable Dr. Hussein, Minister for External Economic Cooperation of Ethiopia.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Fighting between the Armed Forces of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) first broke out in October 1990. Despite a number of cease-fire agreements thereafter, hostilities resumed in early February 1993. Those hostilities interrupted comprehensive negotiations between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF that had been supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and facilitated by the United Republic of Tanzania.

2. In support of resumption of the negotiations, the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, in separate letters to the President of the Security Council on 22 February 1993, 1/ called for the deployment of United Nations military observers at their common border.

3. Following consultations in the Security Council concerning these letters, the Secretary-General decided to send a goodwill mission to the region to assist him in making recommendations to the Council on the peace process. The goodwill mission visited the region from 4 to 19 March 1993.

4. In the meantime, efforts by the OAU and the United Republic of Tanzania led to an agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF on a reinstatement of the cease-fire and to the resumption of peace talks in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. In addition to visiting Rwanda and Uganda from 4 to 19 March 1993, the goodwill mission also visited Dar-es-Salaam and Addis Ababa for consultations with the Facilitator and the Coordinator of the Arusha peace talks respectively.

5. By its resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, the Security Council, inter alia, took note of the letters from the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, 1/ welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a goodwill mission to the region, having heard a first oral report on the mission, invited the Secretary-General to examine in consultation with the OAU the contribution that the United Nations, in support of the OAU's efforts, could bring to strengthen the peace process in Rwanda, in particular through the possible establishment of an international force under the aegis of the OAU and the United Nations, and invited the Secretary-General to examine the request by Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of observers at the border between these two countries.

6. Following the adoption of resolution 812 (1993), the Secretary-General sent a technical team to Uganda and Rwanda with a view to gathering all information relevant to the possible deployment of United Nations military observers on the Uganda/Rwanda border. The mission visited Uganda from 2 to 5 April and Rwanda on 6 April 1993. The mission was instructed to make recommendations, as appropriate, regarding the tasks that could be performed by such observers and to prepare a concept of operations, as well as an estimate of the logistic and administrative support requirements. The mission was also asked to suggest a time-frame for the deployment of observers, following authorization of such an operation by the Security Council.

7. On 20 May 1993, based on the discussions held in Uganda and Rwanda and on a preliminary assessment of conditions on the ground by the technical mission, the

Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council. 2/ In his report, the Secretary-General stated that it would be possible to deploy United Nations military observers to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border and to verify that no military assistance would be provided across the border between the two countries. As the RPF controlled about four fifths of the border and was opposed to the deployment of observers on the Rwanda side, the military observers would be deployed on the Uganda side of the border. The monitoring and verification activities that the observers would perform would focus primarily on transit or transport of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border.

8. The Secretary-General further stated in his report that these monitoring and verification activities could be carried out by an observer mission to be known as the "United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda" (UNOMUR). Subject to the approval of the Security Council, UNOMUR would be established for an initial period of up to six months and the duration of the mission would be subject to review, following the conclusion of the Arusha peace talks. If the Council approved the establishment of UNOMUR, the mission would be deployed progressively, with full deployment to be completed within 45 days.

9. On 3 June 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council an addendum to his report 3/ covering the preliminary cost estimates related to the establishment and deployment of UNOMUR. Based on the concept of operations outlined in his main report, it was estimated that an amount of $8.5 million would be required for the initial six-month period, inclusive of start-up costs and acquisition of capital equipment.

10. With respect to the method of financing, the Secretary-General recommended, in paragraph 3 of the addendum to his report that, should the Security Council agree to the establishment of UNOMUR, the cost relating thereto should be considered as an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessment to be levied on Member States be credited to a special account for that purpose.

11. By its resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, the Security Council, inter alia, took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General, decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) to be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, for an initial period of six months, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General, and subject to review every six months and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of resolution 846 (1993) within 60 days of the deployment of UNOMUR.

12. In pursuance of resolution 846 (1993), on 24 August 1993 the Secretary-General submitted a further report to the Security Council, 4/ in which he reported on the results of the Arusha peace talks, as well as on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the OAU in the implementation of the peace agreement.

13. In that report, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the peace agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF had been signed in Arusha on 4 August 1993. In signing the peace agreement, the two parties agreed that

the war between them had come to an end and that they would spare no effort to promote national unity and reconciliation. They also agreed that all six protocols of agreement, which they had concluded and signed during the Arusha talks, would be attached to the peace agreement, of which they would form an integral part.

14. The Secretary-General also reported that he had sent a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda at the request of the Government of Rwanda and the RPF in order to assess the needs of a proposed neutral international force that would facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the peace agreement. As envisaged by the two parties, a neutral international force would be deployed in Rwanda to monitor and supervise the cease-fire; secure the continued distribution of humanitarian assistance; and assist in the protection of the expatriate community and in the implementation of the provisions of the peace agreement pertaining to the demobilization and encampment of the belligerent forces, their retraining and integration to form a new national army. The mandate of the reconnaissance mission would be to examine the possible functions of such a force and evaluate the human and financial resources that would be needed to carry them out.

15. The Secretary-General stated that, on the basis of the findings of the reconnaissance mission, he would submit a further report to the Security Council regarding the contribution the United Nations could make to facilitate the implementation of the peace agreement.

16. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, the Security Council had requested the Secretary-General to report on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the OAU in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decided such a contribution was needed. In pursuance of that request and as previously indicated in his report of 24 August 1993, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 24 September 1993, 5/ in which he reported on the findings of the reconnaissance mission which had been sent to Rwanda to assess the possibility of the establishment of a neutral international force.

17. On the basis of the findings of the reconnaissance mission, the Secretary-General decided to recommend to the Security Council that it authorize the establishment of a "United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda", to be known as UNAMIR, with the mandate of contributing to the establishment and maintenance of a climate conducive to the secure installation and subsequent operation of a transitional Government in Rwanda. The operation would be deployed according to the schedule described in section III of the Secretary-General's report. The Secretary-General indicated that the military observers of UNOMUR would come under the command of UNAMIR, while continuing to discharge the mandate entrusted to them on the Uganda/Rwanda border.

18. In an addendum to his main report, 6/ dated 29 September 1993, the Secretary-General estimated that, based on the operational plan and general assumptions outlined in his main report, an amount of $62.6 million would be required for the deployment and operation of UNAMIR for a six-month period, inclusive of the costs of start-up and acquisition of capital equipment.

19. By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial 90 days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress had been made towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement. By the same resolution, the Council approved the proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) be integrated within UNAMIR.

II. MANDATE AND OPERATIONAL PLAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

20. The mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda is to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border in order to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, the focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks that could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

21. UNOMUR will establish its headquarters in Kabale, a city centrally located close to the border area. It will also have two sector headquarters. In order to perform its monitoring functions effectively, UNOMUR will establish a combination of static observation posts and mobile patrols. The five static observation posts will be established at the five main road crossing sites on the border and will be supported by extensive patrols on the Uganda side of the border, by day and at night. Helicopter patrols using sensory devices will also be required, since ground fog is prevalent in the border area and because of the presence of dense vegetation and the difficulty of the terrain.

22. UNOMUR will be headed in the field by a Chief Military Observer (CMO). In order to carry out its monitoring and verification activities, UNOMUR will have a military component of 81 military observers and a civilian component of 17 international and seven local civilian support staff.

23. According to the operational plan, UNOMUR provided for progressive deployment: an advance party of 21 military observers and some civilian support staff within 15 days of the adoption of Security Council resolution 846 (1993); the remaining personnel in accordance with the emplacement of the necessary logistic support within 45 days.

24. On 22 October 1993, the Secretary-General submitted a report 7/ in pursuance of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 846 (1993), which requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of that resolution within 60 days of the deployment of UNOMUR. The Secretary-General reported that, since the adoption of resolution 846 (1993), and with the consent of the Council, Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire (Canada) had been appointed Chief Military Observer of UNOMUR.

25. The Secretary-General also reported that a Status of Mission Agreement had been finalized with the Government of Uganda and had entered into force on

16 August 1993. This Agreement opened the way to deployment of the advance party, which had arrived in the mission area on 18 August 1993.

26. The Secretary-General reported further that UNOMUR had been fully deployed and had reached its authorized strength of 81 military observers. Eleven international civilian staff had also been deployed.

27. Within the first three weeks of its deployment, UNOMUR had concluded a thorough reconnaissance of the Uganda/Rwanda border, set up a communication network and established its Headquarters and a Sector Headquarters in Kabale and a second Sector Headquarters in Kisoro. In accordance with its concept of operations, the mission had also established observation posts at two major crossing sites on the Ugandan side of the border at Katuna and Cyanika and had also been monitoring the border through mobile patrols. UNOMUR was preparing to establish additional observation posts at three secondary crossing sites and to enhance its operational capability with airborne coverage.

III. INITIAL MEASURES AUTHORIZING COMMITMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

28. In order to provide for the expenses related to a technical mission that was sent to Uganda and Rwanda in April 1993 and for a fact-finding mission that was sent to the mission area from 15 April to 31 July 1993, the Secretary-General authorized the entering into commitments in an amount of $96,700 under the authority granted to him in paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993, under which the Secretary-General is authorized to enter into commitments not exceeding $3 million in any one year.

29. The Secretary-General subsequently sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for entering into commitments in an amount not to exceed $6.7 million, including the amount of $96,700 previously authorized by him under General Assembly resolution 46/187, for meeting the initial requirements for the deployment of military observers and substantive and administrative support staff and for capital equipment for the period from 22 June to 31 October 1993. Pending the submission of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the financing of UNOMUR, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $6 million, including pre-implementation costs, under the provisions of resolution 46/187. The projected commitments for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993 are now estimated at $4,392,900 gross ($4,308,000 net).

IV. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 22 JUNE TO 21 DECEMBER 1993

30. The total cost of UNOMUR for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993, including pre-implementation costs, has been estimated at $4,392,900 gross ($4,308,000 net). The cost estimate takes into account the actual dates of arrival of military and civilian personnel in the mission area and savings

realized by the redeployment of equipment from other missions to UNOMUR. A summary of the cost estimate for this period is provided in annex I and supplementary information thereon is provided in annex II. The deployment schedules for military and civilian personnel are indicated in annex III. Annex IV provides the proposed civilian staffing table for UNOMUR. The functional titles of the proposed posts in the Professional category and above and the related job description summaries are contained in annex V. Annex VI details civilian staff and related costs for the period.

V. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

31. The Secretary-General hereby appeals to Member States to make advances, on a voluntary basis, to meet the initial expenses of UNOMUR pending formal action by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General also appeals to all Governments to consider making available voluntary contributions in support of the continuing operation of UNOMUR.

VI. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

32. The Secretary-General recommends the establishment of a special account for UNOMUR under the authority of financial regulation 6.6 for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure made in respect of the mission. The financial accounts will be kept in accordance with the approved mandate period. Should the mandate of UNOMUR be extended by the Security Council, appropriate additional accounting arrangements may be proposed to the General Assembly.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

33. By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), the Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal, contained in his report S/26488 and Add.1, that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated within UNAMIR. This integration, however, will be purely administrative in nature and will not affect the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in Security Council resolution 846 (1993). According to the UNAMIR operational plan, the proposed integration of UNOMUR into UNAMIR will take place during the second phase of UNAMIR's deployment. In this regard, the Secretary-General's report on the financing of UNAMIR contains the cost estimate for UNOMUR for the period beyond 21 December 1993 based on the proposed integration. Should a decision be taken to continue UNOMUR as a separate operation beyond 21 December 1993, financial provision for such extension will be reported to the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly, as appropriate.

VIII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

34. The action that would appear to be required at the present time in connection with the financing of UNOMUR, taking into consideration the authorization provided by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is the appropriation and apportionment of an amount of $4,392,900 gross ($4,308,000 net) for the operation of UNOMUR for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993.

Notes

1/ S/25355 and S/25356.

2/ S/25810.

3/ S/25810/Add.1.

4/ S/26350.

5/ S/26488.

6/ S/26488/Add.1.

7/ S/26618.

ANNEX I

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)

Cost estimate for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993

Summary statement

(United States dollars)

		Cost estimate
1.	Military personnel costs	
	(a) Military observers	
	Mission subsistence allowance	898 600
	Travel costs	229 400
	Clothing and equipment allowance	4 700
	Subtotal	1 132 700
	(b) Military contingents	-
	(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel	-
	Total, line 1	1 132 700
2.	Civilian personnel costs	
	(a) Civilian police	-
	(b) International and local staff	
	International staff salaries	195 800
	Local staff salaries	7 800
	Consultants	-
	Overtime	-
	Common staff costs	130 100
	Mission subsistence allowance	150 800
	Travel to and from the mission area	86 300
	Other official travel costs	12 000
	Subtotal	582 800

		Cost estimate
(c)	International contractual personnel	-
(d)	United Nations Volunteers	-
(e)	Government provided personnel	-
(f)	Civilian electoral observers	-
	Total, line 2	582 800
3.	Premises/accommodation	
	Rental of premises	37 500
	Alterations and renovations to premises	4 500
	Maintenance supplies	7 500
	Maintenance services	15 000
	Utilities	15 000
	Construction/prefabricated buildings	-
	Subtotal	79 500
4.	Infrastructure repairs	-
5.	Transport operations	
	Purchase of vehicles	460 100
	Rental of vehicles	105 600
	Workshop equipment	15 000
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	12 800
	Petrol, oil and lubricants	48 200
	Vehicle insurance	4 300
	Subtotal	646 000
6.	Air operations	
(a)	Helicopter operations	
	Hire/charter costs	594 000
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	61 600
	Positioning/depositioning costs	75 000
	Resupply flights	-
	Painting/preparation	15 000
	Liability insurance	-
	Subtotal	745 600

		Cost estimate
	(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	-
	(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	-
	(d) Other air operations costs	
	Air traffic control services	-
	Landing fees and ground handling	5 000
	Fuel storage containers	-
	Subtotal	5 000
	Total, line 6	750 600
7.	Naval operations	-
8.	Communications	
	(a) Complementary communications	
	Communications equipment	306 600
	Spare parts and supplies	18 700
	Workshop and test equipment	20 700
	Commercial communications	68 500
	Subtotal	414 500
	(b) Main trunking contract	-
	Total, line 8	414 500
9.	Other equipment	
	Office furniture	13 200
	Office equipment	27 600
	Data-processing equipment	365 300
	Generators	-
	Observation equipment	21 000
	Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-
	Medical and dental equipment	10 000
	Accommodation equipment	-
	Miscellaneous equipment	15 000
	Field defence equipment	-
	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	-
	Water purification equipment	-
	Subtotal	452 100

		Cost estimate
10.	**Supplies and services**	
	(a) **Miscellaneous services**	
	Audit services	10 500
	Contractual services	2 500
	Data-processing services	-
	Security services	45 000
	Medical treatment and services	2 500
	Maintenance services	-
	Claims and adjustments	5 000
	Official hospitality	2 500
	Miscellaneous other services	4 500
	Subtotal	72 500
	(b) **Miscellaneous supplies**	
	Stationery and office supplies	25 000
	Medical supplies	20 000
	Sanitation and cleaning supplies	5 000
	Subscriptions	300
	Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	-
	Uniform items, flags and decals	2 500
	Field defence stores	-
	Operational maps	-
	Quartermaster and general stores	-
	Subtotal	52 800
	Total, line 10	125 300
11.	**Election-related supplies and services**	-
12.	**Public information programmes**	-
13.	**Training programmes**	-
14.	**Mine-clearing programmes**	-
15.	**Assistance for disarmament and demobilization**	-
16.	**Air and surface freight**	
	Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-
	Military airlifts	-
	Commercial freight and cartage	75 000
	Subtotal	75 000

		Cost estimate
17.	Integrated Management Information System	-
18.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	49 500
19.	Staff assessment	84 900
	GROSS TOTAL, lines 1-19	4 392 900
20.	Income from staff assessment	(84 900)
	NET TOTAL	4 308 000
21.	Voluntary contributions in-kind	-
	TOTAL RESOURCES	4 308 000

ANNEX II

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)

Cost estimate for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993

Supplementary information

(United States dollars)

I. COST PARAMETERS

1. These estimates were calculated, where applicable, on the basis of the cost parameters indicated below.

(a) Mission subsistence allowance

2. Provision is made for the payment of mission subsistence allowance to military observers and international civilian staff as follows:

(i) For the period from 22 June to 4 October 1993: (a) $137 per person per day for the first 30 days; and (b) $85 per person per day thereafter. The rates are subject to supplements of 10 and 25 per cent for civilian staff at the D-1/D-2 and ASG/USG levels, respectively;

(ii) For the period from 5 October to 21 December 1993: (a) $110 per person per day for the first 30 days; and (b) $85 per person per day thereafter. The rates are subject to supplements of 10 and 25 per cent for civilian staff at the D-1/D-2 and ASG/USG levels, respectively.

(b) Travel costs

3. The travel of military observers to the mission area has been estimated at an average cost of $2,700 per person for a one-way trip (basic airfare $1,100 and 100 kgs. accompanied baggage $1,600). The travel of international civilian staff to the mission area has been estimated at an average cost of $4,500 per person for a one-way trip (basic airfare $1,700 and 100 kgs. accompanied baggage $2,800).

(c) Civilian personnel costs

4. The proposed civilian staffing strength for UNOMUR is a total of 17 international staff (5 Professional and above, 7 Field Service and 5 General Service) and 7 locally recruited staff.

5. Salaries and common staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on New York standard costs except for staff appointed for the Mission. Field Operations standard cost rates have been used for staff in the Field Service category. Salaries for locally recruited staff are based on the scale currently in effect for Kampala, Uganda. A detailed cost breakdown of civilian salaries is contained in annex VI.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

(i) Mission subsistence allowance 898 600

6. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 81 military observers for a total of 8,671 person-days in accordance with the deployment schedule contained in annex III and as per the rates indicated in paragraph 2 above ($851,000). Additional provision is made for subsistence expenses related to the military observers who formed part of the technical and fact-finding missions that visited the mission area during the period from April to July 1993 ($47,600).

(ii) Travel costs 229 400

7. The cost estimate provides for the one-way travel of 81 military observers at the rate indicated in paragraph 3 above ($218,700). Due to the expected integration of UNOMUR within UNAMIR, no provision is made at this time for repatriation travel costs. Provision is also made for expenses related to the travel of military observers who formed part of the technical and fact-finding missions ($10,700).

(iii) Clothing and equipment allowance 4 700

8. Provision is made for clothing allowance for 81 military observers at the rate of $200 per annum per observer, prorated for the period covered.

(b) Military contingents ..... -

9. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel ..... -

10. No provision is required under this heading.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police ..... -

11. No provision is required under this heading.

(b) International and local staff

(i) International staff salaries 195 800

12. The proposed civilian staffing table for UNOMUR is provided in annex IV. The cost estimate provides for the salaries of 17 international staff (5 Professional, 7 Field Service and 5 General Service) based on the dates of

arrival contained in annex III and on the standard cost rates referred to in paragraph 5 above, and as detailed in annex VI.

(ii) Local staff salaries 7 800

13. The cost estimate provides for the salaries of 7 locally recruited staff based on the dates of arrival contained in annex III and on the local salary scale referred to in paragraph 5 above, and as detailed in annex VI.

(iii) Consultants ..... -

14. No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Overtime ..... -

15. No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Common staff costs 130 100

16. The calculation of common staff costs for international staff ($128,700) and local staff ($1,400) is based on the standard scales referred to in paragraph 5 above and as detailed in annex VI.

(vi) Mission subsistence allowance 150 800

17. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 17 international staff based on the dates of arrival contained in annex III and on the rates indicated in paragraph 2 above, and as detailed in annex VI ($145,200). Provision is also made for subsistence expenses for civilian staff who formed part of the technical and fact-finding missions ($5,600).

(vii) Travel to and from the mission area 86 300

18. Provision is made for one-way travel costs for 17 international civilian staff at the rate indicated in paragraph 3 above ($76,500). Due to the expected integration of UNOMUR within UNAMIR, no provision is made at this time for repatriation travel costs. Additional provision is made for expenses related to the travel of civilian staff who formed part of the technical and fact-finding missions ($9,800).

(viii) Other official travel costs 12 000

19. The cost estimate provides for two official trips between New York and the mission area at an average cost of $6,000 per trip including subsistence allowance.

(c) International contractual personnel ..... -

20. No provision is required under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers ..... -

21. No provision is required under this heading.

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... -

22. No provision is required under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... -

23. No provision is required under this heading.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises 37 500

24. Provision is made for the rental of three premises as follows: (a) mission headquarters in Kabale; (b) sector headquarters in Kabale; and (c) sector headquarters in Kissoro at a monthly rental charge of $2,500 per premise, costed for a five-month period.

(b) Alterations and renovations to premises 4 500

25. Provision is made for necessary upgrading and repair of three premises as indicated above at an average cost of $1,500 per premise.

(c) Maintenance supplies 7 500

26. Provision is made for maintenance supplies for three premises at an average monthly cost of $500 per premise, costed for a five-month period.

(d) Maintenance services 15 000

27. Provision is made for maintenance services for three premises at an average monthly cost of $1,000 per premise, costed for a five-month period.

(e) Utilities 15 000

28. Provision is made for water and electricity charges for three premises as indicated above at an average monthly cost of $1,000 per premise, costed for a five-month period.

(f) Construction/prefabricated buildings ..... -

29. No provision is required under this heading.

4. Infrastructure repairs ..... -

30. No provision is provided under this heading.

5. Transport operations

(a) Purchase of vehicles 460 100

31. Provision is made for the acquisition of 18 vehicles as indicated below. These vehicles were purchased locally as right-hand drive vehicles were required; unit costs include freight charges to the mission area. The number of vehicles redeployed to UNOMUR from UNAVEM (22) have been deducted from the total number of vehicles to be procured, as shown below.

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		$	$
Sedan, light	2	21 200	42 400
Sedan, light*	1	13 000	13 000
Jeep, 4 x 4	12	20 500	246 000
Jeep, 4 x 4*	20	20 500	410 000
Minibus	3	24 900	74 700
Pick-up double cabin	1	26 000	26 000
Cargo truck*	1	50 000	50 000
Subtotal	40		862 100
Freight 15% (applied only to vehicles redeployed from United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM))			71 000
Total			933 100
*Less: UNAVEM vehicles			
Sedan, light	1	13 000	(13 000)
Jeep, 4 x 4	20	20 500	(410 000)
Cargo truck	1	50 000	(50 000)
Subtotal	22		(473 000)
Total			460 100

(b) Rental of vehicles 105 600

32. Provision is made for the rental of 20 vehicles for three months, pending the delivery of purchased vehicles, at an estimated monthly rate of $1,600 per vehicle ($96,000). Additional provision is made for the rental of vehicles for the technical and fact-finding missions ($9,600).

(c) Workshop equipment 15 000

33. Provision is made for workshop equipment and non-expendable tools.

(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 12 800

34. Provision is made for the purchase of spare parts, repairs and regular maintenance for 40 United Nations-owned vehicles estimated at $100 per vehicle per month. Based on the expected date of delivery for locally procured vehicles, the cost estimate provides for spare parts for a one-month period ($1,800); for redeployed vehicles from UNAVEM, the cost estimate provides for a five-month period ($11,000).

(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants 48 200

35. Provision is made for fuel costs for 20 rental vehicles costed for three months ($14,000). Provision is also made for fuel costs for 18 locally procured United Nations-owned vehicles costed for one month ($4,200) and for 22 United Nations-owned vehicles redeployed from UNAVEM costed for five months ($25,600). Fuel costs are based on an average daily usage of 5 gallons of fuel per vehicle and a unit cost of $1.52 per gallon.

36. The calculations are as follows:

- For 20 rental vehicles ($14,000): 20 vehicles x 92 days x 5 gallon/day x $1.52/gallon = $14,000

- For 18 UN-owned vehicles costed for one month ($4,200): 18 vehicles x 31 days x 5 gallon/day x $1.52/gallon = $4,200

- For 22 UN-owned vehicles costed for five months ($25,600): 22 vehicles x 153 days x 5 gallon/day x $1.52/gallon = $25,600

Provision is also made for the cost of oil and lubricants at 10 per cent of the cost of fuel ($4,400).

(f) Vehicle insurance 4 300

37. Provision is made for the cost of third-party liability insurance estimated at $400 per vehicle per annum for 40 United Nations-owned vehicles, costed for one month for 18 locally procured vehicles ($600) and for five months for 22 vehicles redeployed from UNAVEM ($3,700).

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopters

(i) Hire/charter costs 594 000

38. Provision is made for the commercial hiring of three Bell 212 helicopters which will be used for air observation, logistic support, medical evacuation, command liaison and general utility purposes. The monthly charter cost of $132,000 per helicopter ($120,000 for the basic hire charge plus an additional 10 per cent for infra-red capability, which is required because of heavy fog conditions in the mission area) includes 75 flying hours. The cost estimate provides for the charter of each helicopter for one-and-one-half months. Charter costs include charges for liability insurance.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants 61 600

39. Provision is made for aviation fuel for three Bell 212 helicopters based on a total of 225 flying hours per month and a fuel consumption of 96 gallons per hour. The type of fuel required is jet fuel A-1 at a cost of $1.90 per gallon. The calculation is as follows:

225 flying hours x 96 gallons x $1.90 per gallon x 1.5 months = $61,600

As the basic charter cost includes charges for lubricants, no provision is made for this item.

(iii) Positioning/depositioning costs 75 000

40. Provision is made for positioning and depositioning costs for three Bell 212 helicopters at a cost of $25,000 per helicopter.

(iv) Resupply flights ..... -

41. No provision is required under this heading.

(v) Painting/preparation 15 000

42. Provision is made for painting three helicopters in United Nations colours at a cost of $5,000 per helicopter.

(vi) Liability insurance ..... -

43. No provision is required under this heading as costs for liability insurance are included in the basic monthly hire charge.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft ..... -

44. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Air crew subsistence allowance ..... -

45. No provision is required under this heading.

(d) Other air operations costs

(i) Air traffic control services ..... -

46. No provision is required under this heading.

(ii) Landing fees and ground handling 5 000

47. Provision is made for ground handling charges estimated at $1,100 per helicopter per month for one-and-one-half months.

(iii) Fuel storage containers ..... -

48. No provision is required under this heading.

7. Naval operations ..... -

49. No provision is required under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communications

(i) Communications equipment 306 600

50. Provision is made for the acquisition of communications equipment as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		$	$
HF equipment			
HF static radio	9	9 000	81 000
HF mobile radio	17	7 500	127 500
VHF equipment			
VHF repeater station	3	2 000	6 000
VHF mobile station	14	800	11 200
VHF mobile station*	3	800	2 400
Handie talkie*	100	500	50 000
Satellite equipment			
INMARSAT A terminal*	2	30 000	60 000
Fax equipment			
Cryptofax, secure	1	30 000	30 000
Fax machine, non-secure	3	2 000	6 000
Subtotal			374 100
Freight at 12 per cent			44 900
Total			419 000
*Less: UNTAC equipment			
Handie talkie	100	500	(50 000)
VHF mobile station	3	800	(2 400)
INMARSAT A terminal	2	30 000	(60 000)
Subtotal			(112 400)
Total			306 600

(ii) Spare parts and supplies 18 700

51. Provision is made for the cost of spare parts for repairs and maintenance of the equipment listed above at 10 per cent per annum of the equipment value costed for six months.

(iii) Workshop and test equipment 20 700

52. Provision is made for the acquisition of one communications analyzer ($15,000), one frequency counter ($2,000) and one power meter ($1,500) plus related freight charges ($2,200).

(iv) Commercial communications 68 500

53. Provision is made for a five-month period as follows:

- INMARSAT user charges estimated at $5,000 per month ($25,000);
- telephone, telex and facsimile charges estimated at $5,000 per month ($25,000);
- pouch services estimated at $2,000 per month ($10,000).

54. Additional provision is made for expenses incurred by the technical and fact-finding missions ($8,500).

(b) Main trunking contract ..... -

55. No provision is required under this heading.

9. Other equipment

(a) Office furniture 13 200

56. Provision is made for the acquisition of office furniture as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		$	$
Desk*	25	230	5 750
Chair*	125	100	12 500
Filing cabinet*	20	290	5 800
Computer table	24	150	3 600
Storage cabinet	3	180	540
Ancillary furniture (bookcases, conf. tables)	1 lot	5 000	5 000
Subtotal			33 200
Freight at 12 per cent			4 000
Total			37 200
*Less: UNTAC furniture			
Desk	25	230	(5 750)
Chair	125	100	(12 500)
Filing cabinet	20	290	(5 800)
Subtotal			(24 000)
Total			13 200

(b) Office equipment 27 600

57. Provision is made for the acquisition of office equipment as listed below:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		$	$
Copier, medium	3	5 000	15 000
Copier, small	3	1 000	3 000
Typewriter, manual	10	250	2 500
Typewriter, electric	5	700	3 500
Typewriter, electric*	5	700	3 500
Calculator, desk	5	50	250
Subtotal			27 800
Freight at 12 per cent			3 300
Subtotal			31 100
*Less: UNTAC equipment			
Typewriters, electric	5	700	(3 500)
Total			27 600

(c) Data-processing equipment 365 300

58. Provision is made for the acquisition of data-processing equipment as follows:

Description	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost
		$	$
Desktop and printer	5	1 700	8 500
Desktop and printer*	10	1 700	17 000
Desktop and laser printer	5	2 900	14 500
Laptop and printer	5	3 000	15 000
Laptop and printer*	15	3 000	45 000
UPS power source	10	400	4 000
UPS power source*	10	400	4 000
Regulators for UPS	4	400	1 600
Server and software	4	45 000	180 000
Multi-user software	4	10 000	40 000
Single-user software	20	900	18 000
Modems	5	900	4 500
Test equipment/MT 3500 line scanner	1	5 000	5 000
Connectivity elements (cables, hubs)	1 lot	28 000	28 000
Subtotal			385 100
Freight at 12 per cent			46 200
Total			431 300
*Less: UNTAC equipment			
Desktop and printer	10	1 700	(17 000)
Laptop and printer	15	3 000	(45 000)
UPS power source	10	400	(4 000)
Subtotal			(66 000)
Total			365 300

(d) Generators ..... -

59. No provision is required under this heading.

(e) Observation equipment 21 000

60. Twenty-five hand-held night observation devices at a unit value of $7,000 ($175,000) will be redeployed from UNTAC. Provision is made only for related freight charges ($21,000).

(f) Petrol tank plus metering equipment ..... -

61. No provision is required under this heading.

(g) Medical equipment and dental equipment 10 000

62. Provision is made for the purchase of medical kits to be used at mission headquarters and at two sector headquarters.

(h) Accommodation equipment ..... -

63. No provision is required under this heading.

(i) Miscellaneous equipment 15 000

64. Provision is made for the acquisition of cleaning equipment, security and safety equipment and other miscellaneous equipment that has not been budgeted for elsewhere.

(j) Field defence equipment ..... -

65. No provision is required under this heading.

(k) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance ..... -

66. No provision is required under this heading.

(l) Water purification equipment ..... -

67. No provision is required under this heading.

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Audit services 10 500

68. Provision is made for audit services throughout the mandate period.

(ii) Contractual services 2 500

69. Provision is made for cleaning services for three rental premises at an estimated cost of $500 per month for five months.

(iii) Data-processing services ..... -

70. No provision is required under this heading.

(iv) Security services 45 000

71. Provision is made for security services at three rental premises for a five-month period at an estimated monthly cost of $3,000 per premise.

(v) Medical treatment and services 2 500

72. Provision is made for medical examinations at an estimated cost of $500 per month for five months.

(vi) Maintenance services ..... -

73. No provision is required under this heading.

(vii) Claims and adjustments 5 000

74. Provision is made to satisfy miscellaneous claims and adjustments arising from the day-to-day operation of the mission, except for third-party vehicle accident claims which are covered under the vehicle insurance policy.

(viii) Official hospitality 2 500

75. Provision is made for hospitality to government officials, local dignitaries and official delegations visiting the mission.

(ix) Miscellaneous other services 4 500

76. Provision is made for miscellaneous expenses that were incurred by the technical and fact-finding missions.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

(i) Stationery and office supplies 25 000

77. Provision is made for stationery, data-processing supplies and general office supplies estimated at $5,000 per month for five months.

(ii) Medical supplies 20 000

78. Provision is made for medical and dental supplies for military and civilian personnel and for the cost of vaccines for inoculations and follow-up vaccinations.

(iii) Sanitation and cleaning materials 5 000

79. Provision is made for sanitation and cleaning materials estimated at $1,000 per month for five months.

(iv) Subscriptions 300

80. Provision is made for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

(v) Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles ..... -

81. No provision is required under this heading.

(vi) Uniform items, flags and decals 2 500

82. Provision is made for United Nations flags and decals.

(vii) Field defence stores ..... -

83. No provision is required under this heading.

(viii) Operational maps ..... -

84. No provision is required under this heading.

(ix) Quartermaster and general stores ..... -

85. No provision is required under this heading.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... -

86. No provision is required under this heading.

12. Public information programmes ..... -

87. No provision is required under this heading.

13. Training programmes ..... -

88. No provision is required under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... -

89. No provision is required under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... -

90. No provision is required under this heading.

16. Air and surface freight

(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment ..... -

91. No provision is required under this heading.

(b) Military airlifts ..... -

92. No provision is required under this heading.

(c) Commercial freight and cartage 75 000

93. Provision is made for shipping and clearing charges not covered elsewhere.

17. Integrated Management Information System ..... -

94. No provision is required under this heading.

18. Support account for peace-keeping operations 49 500

95. In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost for salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the mission area.

19. Staff assessment 84 900

96. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

20. Income from staff assessment ..... (84 900)

97. The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure budget line item 19 has been credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNOMUR budget.

ANNEX III

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

Deployment schedules for military and civilian personnel

Deployment schedule for military observers

	Number	Date of arrival	No. of days	MSA
	1	23 June 1993	182	17.0
	10	18 August 1993	1 260	122.7
	9	30 August 1993	1 026	101.3
	3	01 September 1993	336	33.2
	20	02 September 1993	2 220	219.9
	1	03 September 1993	110	10.9
	18	09 September 1993	1 872	185.3
	4	18 September 1993	380	37.1
	10	25 September 1993	880	85.0
	5	02 October 1993	405	38.6
Total	81		8 671	851.0

Deployment schedule for civilian personnel

Level and number	Date of arrival	No. of days	MSA
D-1	07 July-31 October 1993	117	12.7
P-5	24 August 1993	120	11.8
P-5	16 October 1993	67	6.4
P-3	25 October 1993	58	5.7
P-3	15 November 1993	37	3.9
General Service (5 posts)	19 August 1993	125	12.2
	14 September 1993	99	9.7
	22 September 1993	91	8.8
	25 September 1993	88	8.5
	12 October 1993	71	6.8
Field Service (7 posts)	19 August 1993	125	12.2
	06 September 1993	107	10.7
	07 September 1993	106	10.5
	06 October 1993	77	7.3
	16 October 1993	67	6.4
	18 October 1993	65	6.3
	29 October 1993	54	5.3
Total		1 474	145.2
Locally recruited (7 posts)	01 September 1993	112	0.0
	04 October 1993 (3 staff)	237	0.0
	18 October 1993 (2 staff)	130	0.0
	01 November 1993	51	0.0

ANNEX IV

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

Proposed civilian staffing table

Category		Number of staff
Professional and above		
D-1	Chief Military Observer	1
P-5	Chief Administrative Officer	1
	Political Information Officer	1
P-3	Administrative Officer	1
	Finance Officer	1
		5
General Service		5
Field Service		7
	Total international staff	17
Local staff		7
	Total	24

ANNEX V

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

Functional titles of the proposed posts in the Professional category and above and the related job description summaries

Chief Military Observer (CMO) (D-1)

Responsible for the overall command of military observers assigned to the mission, in observance and fulfilment of the mission's mandate as delineated and authorized by the Security Council.

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) (P-5)

Responsible for the overall administration, personnel, procurement and finance of the mission; assumes day-to-day management control of the mission.

Political Information Officer (P-5)

Responsible for monitoring the local political situation and advising the Chief Military Observer; consults with and advises Headquarters on the same. Also responsible for the collection of information relevant to the mission, including political, social and economic developments and preparation of materials for public dissemination.

Administrative Officer (P-3)

Under the direction of the Chief Administrative Officer, responsible for supervision of all support services and staff and overall administrative responsibility in the mission area.

Finance Officer (P-3)

Responsible for the overall administration of the mission accounts; develops and produces programme cost estimates; ensures implementation of financial regulations and rules and other financial directives; supervises the staff of the finance unit.

ANNEX VI

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

Civilian staff and related costs for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Number of persons	Person/ months	Annual standard costs			Estimated total costs			Mission subsist-ence allowance
			Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assess-ment	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assess-ment	
International staff									
D-1 (mission appointee)	1	3.8	64.3	36.8	40.5	20.6	11.8	12.9	12.7
P-5 (NY)	1	3.9	84.7	33.6	35.5	27.8	11.0	11.6	11.8
P-5 (mission appointee)	1	2.2	58.7	33.6	35.5	10.7	6.2	6.5	6.4
P-3 (NY)	1	1.2	60.9	24.2	21.2	6.2	2.4	2.1	3.9
P-3 (mission appointee)	1	1.9	42.2	24.2	21.2	6.7	3.8	3.4	5.7
Field Service	7	19.7	48.5	46.3	18.8	79.6	76.0	30.9	58.7
General Service	5	15.5	34.1	13.5	12.5	44.2	17.5	16.2	46.0
Total international	17					195.8	128.7	83.6	145.2
Local staff	7	17.4	4.9	1.0	0.4	7.8	1.4	1.3	0.0
Total (international and local)	24					203.6	130.1	84.9	145.2

ANNEX VII

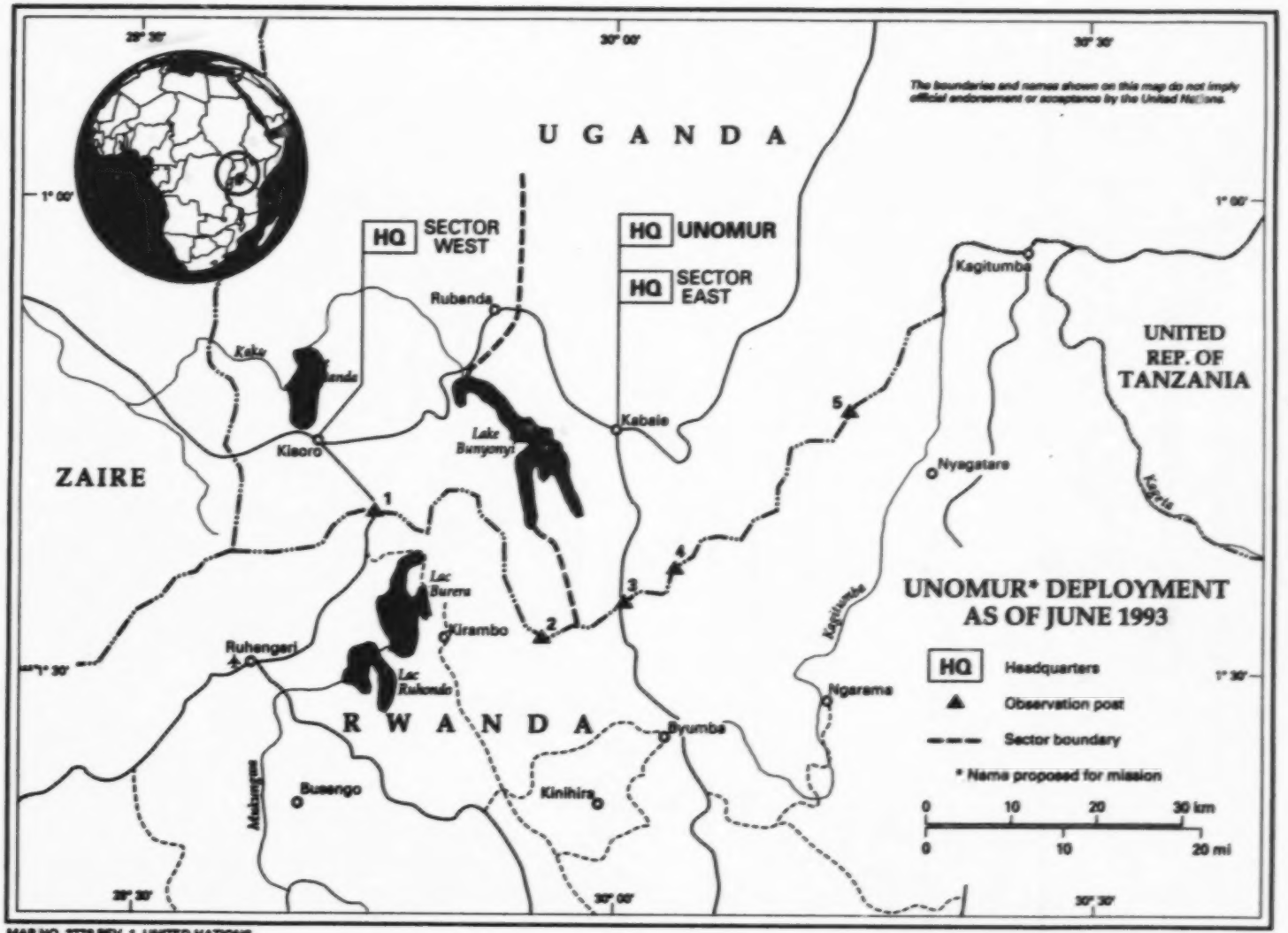
United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

Proposed vehicle distribution

	Light sedan	4X4 Jeep	Cargo truck	Pick-up	Minibus	Total
Mission headquarters	3	8	1	1	3	16
Sector headquarters	-	5	-	-	-	5
Observation post	-	10	-	-	-	10
Forward patrols	-	6	-	-	-	6
Rear patrols	-	3	-	-	-	3
Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	32	1	1	3	40

ANNEX VIII

Map of the Mission area



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Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34, 42, 109 and 113

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The 90th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held recently in Canberra, the Australian capital city, from 13 to 18 September 1993, at the invitation of the Parliament of Australia. The Conference brought together 421 members of Parliament from 95 countries and the representatives of 24 observer delegations.

During the course of its proceedings, the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

(a) Respect for international humanitarian law and support for humanitarian action in armed conflict;

(b) The health and well-being of the elderly;

(c) External displacement as a consequence of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other wars and civil wars;

(d) Support for the Middle East peace process.

I would be grateful if these resolutions could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 42, 109 and 113.

(Signed) Richard BUTLER AM

ANNEX

90TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

The 90th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union* was held in Canberra (Australia) from 13 to 18 September 1993, at the invitation of the Parliament of Australia. The Conference brought together 421 members of Parliament from 95 countries and the representatives of 24 observer delegations.

In the course of its proceedings, the Conference adopted the attached resolutions.

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* The Inter-Parliamentary Union's membership was as follows as at 18 September 1993.

Members (125)

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Associate Members

Andean Parliament, Latin American Parliament, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

ANNEX XVIII

RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND SUPPORT FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN ARMED CONFLICTS

Resolution adopted without a vote by the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Canberra, 18 September 1993)

The 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering:

(a) That the events taking place in the theatres of contemporary armed conflict are unacceptable and call for a vigorous reaction on the part of the international community, of which parliaments are one of the main emanations,

(b) That the fundamental principles and rules of international humanitarian law constitute a set of values universally accepted by the international community,

(c) That efforts to implement these principles and rules at the national level are insufficient,

(d) That the fundamental rules of international humanitarian law are as yet unfamiliar to those who have to implement them,

(e) That co-ordination and joint action and approaches by the various participants in international humanitarian aid have not yet made it possible to respond sufficiently rapidly and on the necessary scale for the immense needs engendered by armed conflicts,

(f) That financial and human resources for the protection of the victims of armed conflicts are inadequate,

Deploring that the civilian population is frequently the principal victim of the hostility and violence of armed conflict,

Condemning in particular ethnic cleansing operations, genocide, military aggression against the territory of other States, barbaric military action against civilians, the destruction of their houses and property, the coercion used to force civilians to leave their towns and villages, all acts which certain States commit or fail to prevent, in violation of the principles of international humanitarian law and all international covenants and practices,

Also condemning the renewed outbreak of systematic sexual violence against women and children which constitutes a grave violation of international humanitarian law,

Deploring that the methods and means used in internal armed conflict cause great suffering,

ANNEX XVIII

Recalling the link between action to prevent armed conflicts and action to ensure respect for humanitarian rules in conflicts, especially in the areas of disarmament and human rights,

Reaffirming its conviction that, by preserving a sphere of humanity in the very heart of armed conflict, international humanitarian law keeps open the path towards reconciliation and contributes not only to restoring peace among the belligerents but also to harmony among peoples,

Regretting that international humanitarian law has not yet become universal since at present one third of all States have not acceded to the 1977 Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, only 36 States have acceded to the 1980 Convention prohibiting or restricting the use of certain conventional weapons and only 82 States have acceded to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property,

Further regretting that the international relief and protection effort during armed conflicts - both within the framework of competent United Nations institutions and bodies and by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international and regional humanitarian organizations - is encountering serious difficulties and dangers, including the refusal by one or more parties to a conflict to reach agreement with such organizations, the blockade of humanitarian action, attacks against humanitarian personnel, food supplies and relief, the refusal of parties to the conflict to transport food supplies to the victims or to allow the relief organizations access to prisoners of war and imprisoned civilians,

Deploring the lack of protection for peace-keepers and peace-makers under current humanitarian law,

Deploring the growing number of journalists and other media agents killed, wounded or abducted on the battlefield,

Welcoming the fact that the United Nations has recently reaffirmed the concept of humanitarian assistance, including relief for civilian populations and the idea of establishing security corridors to ensure the free access of this relief to the victims, in addition to protected zones created by decision of the United Nations, failing any initiative by the parties to the conflict and placed under the responsibility of its civilian and military personnel and/or international humanitarian organizations,

Welcoming the adoption in Geneva on 1 September 1993 by the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims of a solemn declaration in which States reaffirm *inter alia* their determination to respect and enforce international humanitarian law,

Welcoming the decision unanimously adopted by the Security Council in May 1993 to establish a tribunal to try war criminals accused of having committed genocide, rape, torture and ethnic cleansing as well as other serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of former Yugoslavia,

ANNEX XVIII

Recalling the resolution adopted by the 76th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Buenos Aires, October 1986) on the contribution of parliaments to the implementation and improvement of international humanitarian law in armed conflicts,

1. Calls on all States which have not yet adopted the following instruments to examine or review without delay the possibility of adopting them rapidly:

(a) The Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (I) and non-international armed conflicts (II), of 8 June 1977;

(b) The Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, of 10 October 1980;

(c) The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, of 14 May 1954;

(d) The United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 28 July 1951 and its Protocol, of 31 January 1967.

2. Also calls on:

(a) States which have adopted Additional Protocol I of 1977 to make the declaration referred to in Article 90 on the general competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission;

(b) Parliaments and governments to ensure the proper application of United Nations resolutions on humanitarian issues and to adopt measures at the national level to implement the rules of international humanitarian law, especially by including in their national legislation dissuasive sanctions to ensure that these rules are not violated and by examining the possibility of creating or reactivating interministerial committees or appointing an office or delegate responsible for following and co-ordinating measures to be taken at the national level;

(c) All States to increase public awareness of and to promote respect for international humanitarian law through education and information programmes;

(d) Governments to promote awareness of international humanitarian law among the armed forces;

(e) All States to remind military commanders that they are required to make their subordinates aware of obligations under international humanitarian law, to make every effort to ensure that no violations are committed and, where necessary, to punish or report any violations to the authorities;

ANNEX XVIII

(f) The International Committee of the Red Cross to assist in preparing for a conference to re-examine the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons so as to study the problems of weapons which blind and mines which mutilate civilians;

(g) All States to take the necessary steps to ensure that persons and property protected by international humanitarian law are marked and identified;

(h) All States to make every effort to protect agents from belligerents as well as common criminals and ensure the immunity which should be guaranteed by the emblems of the Red Cross and Red Crescent;

(i) All States to understand the meaning of humanitarian action so as to avoid hindering it, to ensure rapid and effective relief operations by guaranteeing safe access to the regions affected, to take the necessary measures to strengthen respect for the safety and integrity of humanitarian organizations;

(j) All States to negotiate a separate body of humanitarian law dedicated to the effective protection of peace-keepers and peace-makers;

(k) All States to ensure that journalists engaged in dangerous professional mission in areas of armed conflict benefit from the measures of protection set out in Article 79 of Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(l) All States engaged in armed conflicts to use the services of the International Fact-Finding Commission to investigate any violation of international humanitarian law, including in internal armed conflicts;

(m) All States to support all the work being carried out or envisaged to strengthen at the international level the means of punishing war crimes;

(n) All States to review procedures on compensation for damages caused to victims of violations of international humanitarian law and the payment of indemnities so as to allow the victims to derive real benefit from the assistance to which they are entitled;

(o) All States to act in co-operation with the United Nations and in conformity with its Charter and in particular its basic principles relating to respect for human rights in all countries with a view to taking all appropriate measures to enforce international humanitarian law;

3. Pays tribute to the action of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international relief organizations, calls on governments to increase their financial contributions to these organizations, and commends the staff of these organizations for their dedication and courage;

ANNEX XVIII

4. Recommends that the Inter-Parliamentary Council set up a committee to follow the issue of respect for international humanitarian law, particularly the ratification status of the Conventions and Protocols, as well as the implementation of measures at the national level; the committee would report to the Inter-Parliamentary Council at the latter's second session every year, starting in 1994.

ANNEX XIX

THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY

Resolution adopted without a vote by the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Canberra, 18 September 1993)

The 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recognizing that ageing is not synonymous with sickness and that old age and death are normal and natural stages of the life-cycle,

Affirming that the rights of the elderly are an integral part of the human rights laid down in many international instruments,

Noting the unprecedented ageing of populations throughout the world, as greater numbers of individuals are reaching an advanced age in better health than ever before, as well as the fact that the elderly population is growing at a rate faster than that of the population as a whole,

Aware that the situation of the elderly differs widely from one country to another and also within one and the same country according to socio-economic conditions, and that each country should therefore diversify programmes implemented within its general policy,

Also aware of the particular plight of elderly people who are refugees and victims of natural and man-made disasters and conflicts,

Recognizing the enormous diversity between older people in developed and less developed countries, between older people in the same country and between urban and rural areas in terms of income, health and opportunities,

Stressing the importance of the criteria and principles established through international co-operation in the field of ageing, particularly within the United Nations framework:

(a) The International Plan of Action on Ageing (1982);

(b) The United Nations Principles for Older Persons (1991);

(c) The global targets on ageing for the year 2001 (1992);

(d) The Proclamation on Ageing (1992),

Welcoming efforts to increase the contribution of the elderly to economic, social and cultural development, and encouraging countries to participate in the Programme of Action on Ageing,

Stressing the contribution that older people make to their families, communities and the world, and convinced that older people have a wealth of

knowledge, wisdom and sound judgement which can greatly benefit oncoming generations,

Deeply concerned that although elderly people are recognized as full citizens, many of them, especially elderly women living alone, are denied access to a healthy and fulfilling later life, and to health care services, employment, housing and social opportunities and adequate incomes,

Stressing that medical treatment and rehabilitation measures should be properly dimensioned and that the elderly should be able to determine independently whether or not they wish to accept certain types of treatment,

Bearing in mind that health care and social work rely to a large extent on human resources and that there should be only limited replacement of human care and assistance with technology,

Noting that the quality of life of the elderly should be improved by providing facilities and services enabling them to enjoy life and be of benefit to themselves, the family and society and to take an active role in development activities, and that such efforts should involve the government, the private sector, the family and society as a whole,

Acknowledging the important role that parliamentarians can play in defining and supervising the implementation of national goals through legislative and political means and at the national and regional parliamentary level,

Calls on all members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to:

(a) Take account of the implications of demographic change in developing economic and social policy with special emphasis on older people;

(b) Urge States to play a positive role in international initiatives to highlight and improve the position in society of older people;

(c) Welcome the UN Proclamation on Ageing and global targets on ageing as well as national targets on ageing, and urge all States to make regular assessment of progress towards meeting them;

(d) Appeal to all States to adopt the UN Principles for Older Persons;

(e) Welcome the contribution that older people make, and urge all States to remove discrimination which undermines this contribution;

(f) Call for the protection from abuse of older people who are vulnerable through physical disability or mental illness, dementia, poverty, or social isolation;

ANNEX XIX

(g) Encourage States and international bodies to promote and establish databases and disseminate the findings of research on the implications of ageing for individuals and for populations;

(h) Appeal to governments to give more prominence to civic instruction and to promote solidarity between older and younger generations and the transmission of experience, history and cultural heritage;

(i) Request governments and parliaments to ennoble old age by using the media to sensitize their peoples and create a social environment which gives prominence to senior citizens so that they enjoy well-earned recognition for their many years of service;

(j) Promote improvements in the material conditions of older people and create comprehensive individual retirement plans which are equal for men and women;

(k) Stress the right of individuals to self-determination and choice as to how and where they lead their lives and to participate in the decision-making processes which affect them;

(l) Urge States to promote the provision of appropriate community care services, thereby ensuring a choice between institutional care and care in the home;

(m) Emphasize that ageing is a life-long process, and that healthy lifestyles greatly enhance enjoyment of old age;

(n) Ensure that decision-makers and the public at large regard ageing and declining performance as normal stages in the life-cycle and treat the elderly as an active human resource rather than a homogeneously inactive group;

(o) Encourage older people to seek and take up opportunities to contribute fully to the life of the communities in which they live;

(p) Provide health care to treat, cure and alleviate illness in older people and change the focus in medicine for the elderly from treatment in the last stages of life to prophylactic measures and rehabilitation while seeking new, more human technology for the treatment of the elderly;

(q) Call for the interests of elderly women to be better integrated in the international emancipation policy and for policies and programmes that take into account the economic insecurity of vulnerable groups such as minorities and women;

(r) Encourage volunteering by older people to help others, to benefit the volunteers themselves and to alleviate loneliness.

ANNEX XX

EXTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE CONFLICT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND OTHER WARS AND CIVIL WARS

Resolution adopted without a vote* by the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Canberra, 18 September 1993)

The 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Gravely concerned that armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other wars and civil wars are causing disaster for a huge number of people and that the victims are mostly civilians, particularly women, children and the elderly who are forced to flee their homes for safety, and further concerned by massive human rights violations, particularly the ongoing practices of expulsion and displacement in the war zones of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other areas of conflict,

Bearing in mind that external displacement as a consequence of wars and civil wars causes serious political, economic and social instability in neighbouring regions also,

Emphasizing the fact that various international legal instruments qualify displacement, expulsion and deportation of populations as crimes against humanity or war crimes,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on transparency in arms transfer and on the former Yugoslavia,

Aware that minorities or other groups differing from the majority population in terms of their ethnic, religious or cultural backgrounds are often among the first victims of displacement,

1. Urges governments and the world community to take forceful and decisive steps towards achieving peace in areas of conflict, war and civil war;

2. Severely condemns the odious practice known as "ethnic cleansing" in war-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Expresses its abhorrence of the continued brutalization of the civilian population - often on ethnic grounds - in these areas and other areas of conflict where systematic terrorizing of civilians regularly precedes their eviction from their ancestral homes;

4. Calls on governments and the United Nations, as appropriate, to develop political and legal safeguards against further deportation and displacement *inter alia* through:

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* The delegation of Viet Nam expressed reservations about operative paragraph 5, and the delegation of Yugoslavia about operative paragraph 4(a).

ANNEX XX

(a) Speedy implementation of UN Security Council resolutions establishing an international tribunal of criminal justice for prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in former Yugoslavia, and the implementation of the tribunal's decisions in fulfilment of States' obligations as members of the United Nations;

(b) Unequivocal support for the mandate of the International Law Commission (ILC) to draw up a statute for an international criminal court and for the relevant articles of the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the ILC;

(c) Elaboration of a convention against expulsion and displacement of populations complementary to the 1948 UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, effectively banning such displacements and making them punishable under international law;

5. Supports the recommendation of the UN World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993) to the UN General Assembly to begin, as a matter of priority, consideration of the question of the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights;

6. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to ratify all relevant conventions and protocols relating to the expulsion and displacement of populations caused by wars and civil wars, in particular the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols of 1977 and the Convention against Genocide;

7. Urges Governments to support and fully co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in order to effectively improve the treatment of the victims of conflicts, wars and civil wars;

8. Calls on all parliaments to urge their respective governments to continue to facilitate the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and to allow that body to fulfil its humanitarian mission;

9. Urges the governments of the countries of origin of refugees and other displaced persons to adopt effective economic, political and social measures to encourage the repatriation of such persons, and appeals to the international community to help and promote the execution of such measures with due regard for the UNHCR principles covering such activities;

10. Appeals to all governments to grant refuge to the victims of expulsion and displacement, exert all possible efforts to make their repatriation feasible by applying UN resolutions concerning this problem in the different conflicts throughout the world, and assist the UN and other bodies in providing them with dignified living conditions.

SUPPORT FOR THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

Declaration adopted without a vote* by the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Canberra, 14 September 1993)

The 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recognizing the extraordinary significance of the accords signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 between representatives of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

1. Expresses its whole-hearted support for these accords;

2. Urges all parties to continue their efforts and initiatives to seek a full, just and lasting peace for all the peoples in the Middle East.

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* The delegations of Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait and Yemen expressed certain reservations.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 79
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 22 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the latest developments between the Republic of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press release of 19 November 1993 issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was taken by great surprise by the latest statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Albania concerning the latest developments between the Republic of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which have brought unfounded accusations that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is connected with the conflict concerning the relations between Macedonia and Albania alone.

As is known, official Macedonian authorities have accused Albania of providing support and assistance to the Albanian secessionist movement in Macedonia, inter alia, by supplying them with weapons. However, the accusations of Macedonia have been suppressed in the statement of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is trying to conceal before the eyes of the world its own responsibility for their destructive support of Albanian secessionists in Macedonia.

Instead of a reply to Skopje to the serious accusations of being involved in the internal affairs of Macedonia, Tirana makes an absurd "scenario" to prove the alleged responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Albania has called upon the Macedonian Government to halt the terror against Albanians and to suppress any activity which may make it a victim of a conflict and destabilization, but it has not mentioned a word about its own responsibility for the latest developments.

Mutual accusations of Macedonia and Albania concern their relationship. However, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is called to respond and reject the unfounded accusations from Tirana, which blames the others for its own perilous policy. As a matter of fact, Albania wishes to diminish its own responsibility for supporting the secessionist forces in Kosovo and Metohija and in Macedonia, as well as for other numerous problems which it has with neighbouring States.

The latest incidents which proved the involvement of Albania in the developments in Macedonia have confirmed the assertions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia made on several occasions, that Albania constitutes a source of danger for peace in the Balkans by its instigation of separatism in Kosovo and Metohija and in Macedonia and by its open territorial claims against neighbouring countries, which serves as a screen for its policy to create "Great Albania" by the change of borders and destabilization of relations.

Such a policy of Albania is in contradiction to the efforts of the Balkan countries to create an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation and it aggravates the efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue, by its overall activities, to develop good-neighbourly relations with Albania and other countries in the region, which is the best way to establish lasting peace and stability in the Balkans.

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RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, the Secretary-General was requested to submit an annual progress report to the Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the results of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields. The present report has been prepared in accordance with that request.

2. The Secretary-General submitted the first of the progress reports mandated in the above-cited resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (A/47/534). That report went into considerable detail in reviewing the experience of the implementation of Assembly resolution 45/264. In the current progress report, the Secretary-General intends to concentrate on a limited number of issues in view of the fact that the information supplied with regard to most of the issues covered in the previous report do not appear to require an update. Consequently, the present report will deal with issues relating to the coordination and operational activities segments of the Economic and Social Council and the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

3. Attention is also drawn to the provision in General Assembly resolution 45/264 which calls for a review at the forty-eighth session of the Assembly in the light of experience of reforms agreed upon with a view to enhancing the impact and effectiveness of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. The Secretary-General was not asked to prepare a report in connection with this review. It should be noted that negotiations are ongoing on a follow-up resolution to Assembly resolution 45/264 with a view to adopting measures to clarify the functional responsibilities of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, streamline

agendas and enhance the authority of the Council in respect of operational activities for development. The Assembly may prefer to postpone the review until the outcome of the ongoing negotiations is known. In that regard, the Secretary-General continues to express the hope that Member States will find it possible to reach agreement on measures to deepen and strengthen the reform and revitalization process at the intergovernmental level in the economic and social fields.

II. COORDINATION SEGMENT

4. In his previous progress report, the Secretary-General drew attention to the arrangements by which the themes for the coordination segment are selected in the same year that the Council considers them. In that regard, he recalled the view that he had expressed in his report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992 on the subject of revitalization of the Council, that: 1/

> "It would be useful to maintain a multi-year work programme in respect of themes for the coordination segment. General Assembly resolution 45/264 anticipates that discussions on the themes should focus attention on the activities of the United Nations system in selected economic and social areas, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General as chairman of ACC, which should contain a system-wide assessment of the status of coordination with regard to the themes and include recommendations as appropriate. The Secretary-General has been constrained in preparing the system-wide assessments on the selected coordination themes for 1992 owing to the relatively short time between the organizational session of the Council at the beginning of February 1992, at which time the Council selected the themes, and the commencement of the substantive session of the Council at the end of June 1992. The limited time placed at his disposal has made it difficult to engage in system-wide collection and analysis of data and consultations with the specialized agencies or in the identification of recommendations, which the Council would expect such reports to contain. As it is, the reports have not been made available six weeks or sufficiently before the opening of the Council, which is a matter for regret. The Secretary-General would therefore wish to suggest to the Council that it retain a multi-year work programme of themes on a roll-over basis with respect to the discussions to take place in the coordination segment of the Council."

5. The Secretary-General continues to believe that it would be preferable for the Council to decide on the themes for the coordination segment at a time earlier than the organizational session of the Council in the year during which the themes will be considered. In that regard, it is noted that subsidiary bodies of the Council, as well as the General Assembly itself, have begun to address requests and convey suggestions to the Economic and Social Council on the selection of themes for the coordination segment. This development indicates that the work of the coordination segment is attracting increasing interest. In the interests of ensuring an orderly process in a broad and balanced context for the selection of themes, however, it would be best if the Council itself could determine the themes. Arrangements to have themes selected

well in advance, perhaps in the context of the substantive session of the Council, would achieve this aim.

6. In his previous report, the Secretary-General had suggested that "there is still room for improvement in the organization of the coordination segment if the recommendations of resolution 45/264 are to be fully implemented" (A/47/534, para. 19). The Council decided, at its organizational session of 1993, that "the coordination segment would reach agreed conclusions containing specific recommendations on matters related to coordination addressed to the various parts of the United Nations system for implementation". 2/ The fact that the Council, at its substantive session of 1993, reached "agreed conclusions" on the two selected themes represents progress in the direction of ensuring that the outcome of the coordination segment is considered fully authoritative by Member States and by the organizations of the United Nations system to which the outcome is also addressed.

7. The Council's "agreed conclusions" have been communicated to the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and arrangements are being worked out for the preparation of the reports on the implementation of the recommendations.

III. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES SEGMENT

8. In his report to the substantive session of the Council in 1992, the Secretary-General had suggested that "more thought may yet need to be given by the Council as to how to strengthen its institutional capacity to deal with the issue of operational activities for development of the United Nations system". 3/ The proposals currently under consideration in the context of the ongoing negotiations would appear to have considerable potential, if adopted, to meeting that objective.

IV. JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION

9. In his progress report to the last session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General had commented that:

> "A number of issues have emerged affecting the full implementation of these recommendations. In this regard, it may be noted that with the establishment of a coordination segment by the Council, a high-level dialogue between the executive heads of the agencies and Member States now takes place, in that context, on a regular basis. It would, therefore, seem appropriate to review the arrangements for the ACC/CPC Joint Meetings which might now be more appropriately held at the senior official level" (A/47/534, para. 8).

10. The twenty-seventh series of joint meetings took place on 27 October 1993 on the theme "Results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and their implications for the United Nations system". Representation of ACC members was at the senior official level, in most

instances the senior representatives on the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development. This arrangement has led to a substantive dialogue on coordination issues of mutual interest. The Secretary-General considers that, should the institution of joint meetings continue to be maintained, they should be organized in the future along similar lines. The representatives of the members of ACC could be the senior substantive officials in the area chosen for review by the joint meetings.

Notes

1/ E/1992/86, para. 6.

2/ Economic and Social Council decision 1993/205, para. (b).

3/ E/1992/86, para. 13.